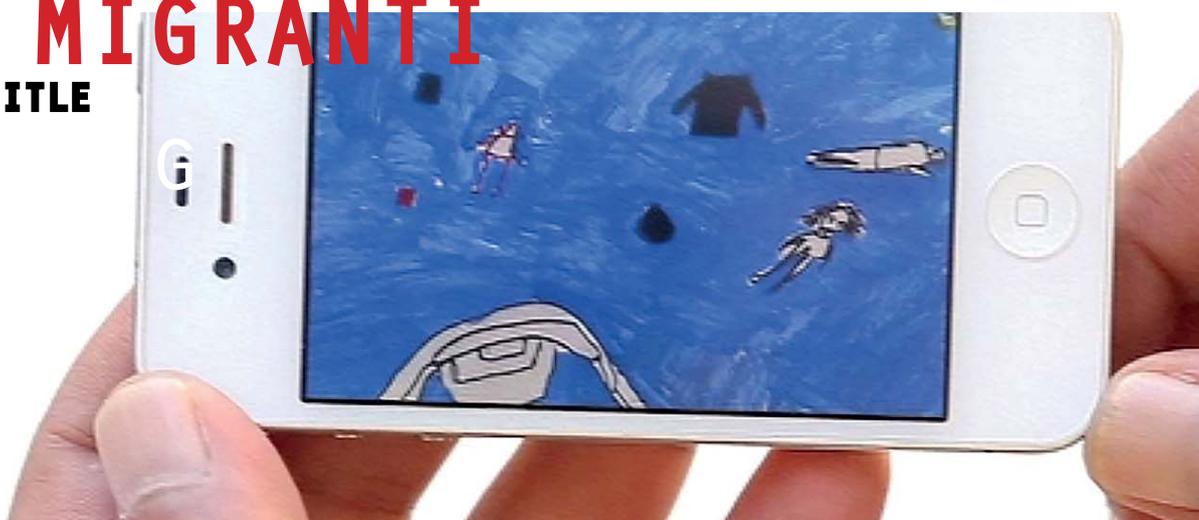


**NZNTV STREET TELEVISION
GENEVA**

FLEUVE MEDITERRANEE- DNA MIGRANTI

WORKING TITLE



**IDENTIFICATION OF
CORPSES RECOVERED FROM
THE SEA AS OF THE
RESULT OF TRAGEDY IN
THE MEDITARRANEAN
REGION**

FORMAT DOCUMENTAIRE

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Life jacket graveyard of the 2014-2016 d-days, near Efthalou, Lesvos, Greece

FORMAT

Documentary film of 52'au format Full HD/4K,
4:2:2 son stéréo.

TV distribution / movies theater and the web.

Versions: F / GB

En cours de financement

(see budget and plan de financement
attached)

PITCH

As long as there is no structural solution to the refugee crisis in high-risk countries, migrants will continue to flee their home countries and risk their lives in the hope of a better life.

In the Mediterranean Sea men, women and children flee in crowded makeshift boats that often capsize off despite the central Mediterranean being viewed as one of the most dangerous sea crossings in the world.

Rescue organizations and fishermen provide relief to people distress but despite their actions many boats are shipwrecked or are scuttled by smugglers and drowned bodies drift due to winds and currents and run aground regularly on some of the shores of European and North African countries.

Then arrive for the authorities of the countries concerned the difficult procedures of identification of the deceased persons and the organization of the funeral and / or the return of the bodies in the countries of origin if there is a demand from families.



Cimetière improvisé à Zarzis, Tunisie

In general the general public is poorly informed about the details of these identification procedures and there is no common protocol established in Europe, only Interpol has one.

However, in ancient times the Greek authorities - for example - have been confronted with the problem of identifying deceased soldiers as told by a Coroner in Athens:

«In Homer's Illiade, Nestor exorts the fighters, the Acheens, to burn the bodies of the dead soldiers till there would only the bones left to be kept in a shroud and be returned to Greece so that the honors can be paid to them. We see that this need of respecting the rites to the dead - even when hardly feasible - is already present in Greek history- just like in other cultures. It a moral need, something that we have to make to dead people and to morality».

Situation at present time

In 2017, the U.N. authorities feared that migrations across the Mediterranean Sea would stagger further, and it did so in term of casualties, although the number of journeys and passengers was down. Nevertheless, migrants continue to arrive en masse on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, especially to Greece, Italy and Spain.

Tragically some of them will never reach their destination. Hundreds of disappearances at sea as boats of fortune sink or are wrecked by smugglers while assistance is often delayed result in disappearances with no traces left behind. Most deceased people will never be traced, but some are still afloat in the sea between the shores of the Italian peninsula, Tunisia or round the Aegean Sea.

Analysis based on UNICEF's methodology of demographic data for those arriving in Italy suggests that at least 1,200 women and 1,300 children died along the Central Mediterranean route between 2014 and 2017. **What will happen in 2018 ?**

Confronted by this human drama and the growing availability of new data sources, and the rapid emergence of innovative methodologies for understanding them, a fundamental change appears in the process of collecting information. A "data revolution" is taking place, both in the type, and in the scale of information available to the authorities.

In particular, Greece and Italy reorganised their forensic science ("médecine légale") department to cater for the DNA identification of bodies recovered from the Sea. Even in such a tragedy, it is important for families to know about their loved ones and thus to provide them - whenever possible - with a proper burial. The pain of loss of a relative is often made worse by uncertainty caused because the bodies of many of those who die, whether at sea or on land remain unidentified.

Some testimonials we have already shot in 2018:

A Coroner at Mythylene Greece: «Why do an identification of a deceased person? I think we have to do it to honor the deceased. All our work is human. All our work serves to honor the memory of the deceased ...»

Mustafa Lesvos, Greece: «I went the next day at 8: 00h. I found them with the machines to clean the ground. They cut all the trees and at 13: 00h it was good. I showed them the direction of Mecca so they could dig the graves. They made 6 holes and then I went to the hospital I carried 6 dead people, a family of 4 and two other unidentified people. I did the first 6 burials and in the week that followed I buried everyone in the hospital, in the container, about 57 people. And since that day I'm taking care of the cemetery, the burials, all that there is to do I do it ... »

Police Chief Forensic Lab Athens, Greece: «We have a very good collaboration with the ICRC and it started with the arrival of migrants in 2014 because the ICRC has a very large network in the countries of origin, particularly for the repatriation of refugees body. People, relatives of migrants can go to the ICRC and ask them what they need without fear because the agency is very serious and world famous. »

Head IOM, Athens: «I think the problem is a bit more complicated than we think because visas for humanitarian reasons it is not a problem to receive the visa it is rather a problem of communication and identification , to be sure if family members can also come here. Similarly in Greece and Italy it is very difficult to come even legally. But when you have all the papers and resolved all the procedures it works well to get this visa. »

Jean Luc Gremaud Graduate of the Unil Police Department, Lausanne: «The need to give one's name back to a deceased person finds justifications in different areas. On a human level, having the body of a deceased family member is necessary to begin a process of mourning. Although the place of death has changed over the years in society this aspect remains essential ... The need to identify deceased persons is also justified in managing the number of missing persons. Unidentified deceased persons and missing persons are two categories of related persons. As a general rule, it is reasonable to consider that an unidentified deceased person must be missing in his family, professional, or broader social context ... »

NOTE D'INTENTION

It's always difficult to explain and plan a reportage work. It's the discovery, the research of the facts, the archives, the chance of the meetings which motivate and one never knows what will really happen and what I will actually film. As I work so to speak always alone or with a small group of people it is my only responsibility and I have the power to decide what I want to film or not. Or rather, what should I film or not ? You have to understand what's going on first and avoid staging.

It is especially in the editing that everything is played, it is the decisive step with the organization of the trips. It is obvious that filming in the official or private places are always the most problematic and the most difficult to apprehend.

In this project we will set out to search for survivors looking for lost family members, friends, interview people at refugee camps if possible, authorities working on the spot, physicians in charge of the DNA tests and Coroner for autopsy, International Organisations in Geneva and abroad, humanitarian NGOs, Police and religious authorities as for example Muslim cemetery, legal medicine laboratory, flights with the NGO «Pilotes Volontaires» based at Malte, across Mediterranean sea routes of migration, etc...

Other images we already have for this project:

- Interviews of 2 coroner in Athens and 1 in Mytilene.
- Interview with the IOM representative in Athens.
- Interview of the head doctor of the Forensic Laboratory of Athens (analysis and database of DNA taken from corpses).
- Interview of a Muslim student who runs a Muslim cemetery on the island of Lesbos not declared but accepted for the authorities of the island.
- Rushes of the lifejacket graveyard, Lesvos.
- Rushes in Mytilene Municipal Cemetery with Muslim Square
- Rushes of a night on a Greek Coastguard boat between Turkey and Greece with Interview of the captain and his team.
- Interview with the Italian admiral Di Giorgio, organizer of the Mare Nostrum operation in 2013.
- Profiles of the Missing Event, ICMP Roma, June 11, 2018

In Switzerland :

- Interview of a police officer trained at UNIL who produced a thesis on forensic science.
- Interview with Peter Probe, International Affairs Director of the Ecumenical Center of Churches.
- Interview request to the DG of IOM Geneva.
- ICRC rushes on a recent conference on the subject of migrant identification.

PLAN DE TOURNAGE (as soon as possible summer 2018)

GREECE:	4 days Athènes et Lesbos
ITALY:	4 days Rome
ITALY, SICILIA	3 days
ITALY, LAMPEDUSA	3 days
MALTA	4 days
TUNISIA	5 days
MOROCCO	3 days
SPAIN	5 days
GENEVA	4 days

Total	35 days of shooting



At the moment we have invested in equity in this project but we are at the end of our resources ... We now need co-producers, sponsors.

You have to react quickly, things move quickly.

Archive.

«The Wait» a road movie, sujet de 30' produced and filmed by NZNTV 2016-2018 Greece
<https://vimeo.com/278381613>

CURRICULUM VITAE

I am a Swiss director / producer. After studying photography in Los Angeles, USA I was assistant fashion photographer and set photographer on commercials in Paris while making two short films. Mortal Letter, selected at the Locarno Festival and See at Neighbors, documentary film about the Poussin wall mural both purchased and broadcast by the TSR.

Then I spent twenty years at the head of Incisif communication a communication agency in Geneva, Switzerland.

In 2006 I founded noyauzeronetwork.org (NZNTV Street Television) an association that offers audio-visual production activities.

I am registered in the Professional Register of Journalists and a member of the Swiss Independent Association of Swiss Journalists ch-media.



Smuggling boat interior

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